

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

CHRISTOPHER WALKER,

CASE NO. C23-0163-KKE

**Plaintiff(s),**

V.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT  
HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ALLIANCE'S  
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE  
PLEADINGS

DANIEL L. BARNETT, et al.,

Defendant(s).

This matter comes before the Court on a motion for judgment on the pleadings filed by Defendant Health Professionals Alliance (“HPA”). Dkt. No. 30. The Court has considered the parties’ briefing, the balance of the record, and the oral argument of counsel. For the following reasons, the Court grants the motion.

## 1. BACKGROUND<sup>1</sup>

In 2011 Defendant Daniel Barnett (“Barnett”) asked his longtime friend Plaintiff Christopher Walker to loan him money to help him finance his business, Defendant Aviara Capital Partners LLC (“Aviara”). Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶¶ 9–10. Walker withdrew money from his personal 401K account and liquidated other assets to finance a \$150,000 loan.<sup>2</sup> *Id.* ¶ 12, Exs. A & B. Walker and

<sup>1</sup> Facts alleged in the Complaint (Dkt. No. 1-1) are assumed to be true for the purposes of this motion.

<sup>2</sup> Walker loaned Barnett \$150,000 (Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 14), although the promissory note references a \$200,000 loan. See *id.* at 12–20.

1 Barnett signed a promissory note in September 2011 (“the First Note”), which was secured by a  
 2 Security Agreement pledging all of Barnett’s interest in Aviara to Walker. *Id.* ¶ 13, Exs. A & B.  
 3 Barnett agreed to begin making interest-only payments in February 2012, with interest accruing at  
 4 12% per annum, with the entire balance due in seven years. *Id.* ¶ 14.

5 Barnett ceased making timely payments after approximately a year, and the First Note went  
 6 into default. Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 15. Under the terms of the note, upon default the outstanding balance  
 7 is due immediately, with default interest at 24% per annum. *Id.* ¶ 16. Barnett continued to make  
 8 sporadic payments, after which Walker updated Barnett as to the total balance owing. *Id.* ¶ 17.

9 In June 2015, Walker loaned Barnett another \$5,000 and entered into another promissory  
 10 note (“the Second Note”) with Barnett and Barnett’s company Defendant BE Holdings, LLC. Dkt.  
 11 No. 1-1 ¶ 18. Walker agreed, via the Second Note, to consider reversing the 24% compound  
 12 interest on the First Note if Barnett and BE Holdings timely: (1) paid back the Second Note, (2)  
 13 paid off the outstanding accrued interest on the First Note, (3) returned to making timely monthly  
 14 payments on the First Note, and (4) paid off the entire First Note within one year of signing the  
 15 Second Note. *Id.* ¶ 20. Barnett satisfied the first requirement, but did not satisfy the other three.  
 16 *Id.* ¶ 21. Thus, the First Note remained in default, and Barnett and BE Holdings continued to make  
 17 sporadic payments on it. *Id.* ¶¶ 21–22.

18 In a February 2021 text message from Barnett to Walker, Barnett offered to pledge his  
 19 equity in HPA to satisfy his obligation on the First Note. Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 24. Barnett and HPA told  
 20 Walker that they would create an entity referred to as “20% Plus” to raise \$1 million collateralized  
 21 by HPA shares held by BE Holdings. *Id.* ¶ 25. Barnett and HPA’s board chair agreed that “20%  
 22 Plus (and by extension Barnett) would receive 40% of all monies raised,” and that these proceeds  
 23 would be used to pay the outstanding balance on the First Note. *Id.* Barnett/BE Holdings and  
 24 HPA officers successfully raised money through 20% Plus, but did not use the money to

1 completely repay Walker on the First Note. *Id.* ¶ 26. Instead, the money raised was paid to “BE  
 2 Holdings (and notably not Barnett directly, which could then be attached by Walker if Barnett  
 3 would not pay it to Walker as promised by Barnett and HPA)[.]” *Id.*

4 In August 2021, Walker asked Barnett again to repay the money owed on the First Note,  
 5 but Barnett offered various explanations as to why he could not. Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 28. As of  
 6 December 1, 2022, Walker claims that Barnett owes Walker \$1,406,427 plus attorney fees under  
 7 the First Note. *Id.* ¶ 29.

8 Walker filed a lawsuit against Barnett, Aviara, BE Capital Partners (an LLC owned by  
 9 Barnett), BE Holdings, Barnett’s wife Sherri Miller Barnett, and HPA in January 2023 in King  
 10 County Superior Court, and the Defendants other than HPA removed to this Court the following  
 11 month. *See* Dkt. No. 1. HPA filed a motion for judgment on the pleadings in December 2023.  
 12 Dkt. No. 30. That motion is now ripe for resolution.

## 13 II. ANALYSIS

### 14 A. Legal Standards.

15 A party is entitled to judgment on the pleadings under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
 16 12(c) when, even if all of the material facts contained in the complaint are true, the moving party  
 17 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Fleming v. Pickard*, 581 F.3d 922, 925 (9th Cir. 2009).  
 18 The facts alleged in the complaint must be construed in favor of the non-moving party. *Id.* When  
 19 evaluating a Rule 12(c) motion, the court may not assess the weight of the evidence that might be  
 20 offered by any party. *Lively v. WAFRA Inv. Advisory Grp., Inc.*, 6 F.4th 293, 304 (2d Cir. 2021).

### 21 B. The Court Grants HPA’s Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

22 Walker’s Complaint lists two claims against HPA—tortious interference with a contract  
 23 and conversion—and the Court will address each in turn.

1                   1. HPA Is Entitled to Judgment as a Matter of Law on Walker's Claim for  
 2                   Tortious Interference with a Contract.

3                   In Washington, a claim for tortious interference with a contract has five elements: (1) the  
 4                   existence of a valid contractual relationship or business expectancy; (2) defendant had knowledge  
 5                   of that relationship; (3) defendant's intentional interference induced or caused a breach or  
 6                   termination of the relationship or expectancy; (4) defendant interfered for an improper purpose or  
 7                   used improper means; and (5) damage resulted. *Leingang v. Pierce Cnty. Med. Bureau, Inc.*, 930  
 8                   P.2d 288, 300 (Wash. 1997). In stating his claim for tortious interference with the terms of the  
 9                   First Note, Walker alleges that HPA, BE Capital, and BE Holdings

10                  acted in a manner which caused Barnett to further breach the terms of the First Note  
 11                  when HPA paid BE Holdings rather than Walker directly (or at least Barnett  
 12                  directly who then in turn would pay Walker) in an effort to prevent Walker from  
 13                  collecting monies contractually committed to be paid to Walker to reduce the  
 14                  balance owing under the First Note, even though sales proceeds from the equity in  
 15                  HPA was to be paid to Walker.

16                  Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶ 38.

17                  These allegations, along with other allegations in the Complaint, are insufficient to state a  
 18                  claim for tortious interference. The contract at issue is the First Note, which Walker alleges Barnett  
 19                  breached in 2013, years before HPA created 20% Plus to allegedly satisfy Barnett's debt. Dkt.  
 20                  No. 1-1 ¶¶ 14–16, 24. Because the terms of the First Note had already been breached long before  
 21                  HPA's allegedly improper conduct, HPA's alleged conduct cannot have caused a breach of the  
 22                  First Note. *See, e.g., Berman v. Davidson Media Va. Stations, LLC*, No. 3:15-CV-00299, 2016  
 23                  WL 775784, at \*3 (E.D. Va. Feb. 26, 2016) (finding that, in dismissing a claim for tortious  
 24                  interference with a contract, “[i]t stands contrary to basic logic that an event that occurred after the  
 breach of contract could have caused that same breach”).

25                  Although Walker argues that the inferences from his allegations establish that he properly  
 26                  pled a claim for tortious interference with a contract (Dkt. No. 35 at 10–11), he has not

1 explained how any of his allegations indicate that HPA's conduct caused a breach of the terms of  
 2 the First Note, the only contract at issue. *See* Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶¶ 36–38. Moreover, any such  
 3 indication would defy the timeline set out in the Complaint. Accordingly, the Court concludes  
 4 that HPA is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on the claim for tortious interference with a  
 5 contract.

6 2. HPA Is Entitled to Judgment as a Matter of Law on Walker's Conversion  
 7 Claim.

8 Conversion is defined as “the act of willfully interfering with any chattel, without lawful  
 9 justification, whereby any person entitled thereto is deprived of the possession of it.” *Brown ex  
 10 rel. Richards v. Brown*, 239 P.3d 602, 609 (Wash. Ct. App. 2010) (quoting *Consulting Overseas  
 11 Mgmt., Ltd. v. Shtikel*, 18 P.3d 1144, 1147 (Wash. Ct. App. 2001)). “In some cases, money may  
 12 become the subject of conversion but ‘there can be no conversion of money unless it was  
 13 wrongfully received by the party charged with conversion, or unless such party was under  
 14 obligation to return the specific money to the party claiming it.’” *Steichen v. 1223 Spring St.  
 15 Owners Ass'n*, No. 82407-4-I, 2023 WL 6973845, at \*15 (Wash. Ct. App. Oct. 23, 2023) (quoting  
 16 *Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Lewis Cnty. v. Wash. Pub. Power Supply Sys.*, 705 P.2d 1195, 1211 (Wash.  
 17 1985)).

18 The Complaint alleges that HPA agreed to pay 40% of the proceeds from the sale of  
 19 Barnett's/BE Holdings' HPA shares to “20% Plus (and by extension Barnett)” and that this money  
 20 would then be paid to Walker on the First Note. Dkt. No. 1-1 ¶¶ 25–26. Walker alleges that  
 21 because he did not receive all of the payments as promised, the Defendants “pocketed the proceeds  
 22 and have thus converted them.” *Id.* ¶ 43. Specifically, Walker alleges that “HPA aided and abetted  
 23 in this conversion and may have even received some type of remuneration for assisting in the  
 24

1 conversion of the sales proceeds from Walker to Barnett and/or one of the other Converting  
2 Defendants.” *Id.* ¶ 44.

3 HPA contends that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on the conversion claim  
4 because Walker has failed to allege that he owned any HPA shares registered to Barnett or BE  
5 Holdings, such that HPA converted any money rightfully owned by Walker by transferring the  
6 proceeds of those shares to Barnett/BE Holdings. Dkt. No. 30 at 8.

7 Indeed, although the Complaint alleges that Walker was entitled to payment via the 20%  
8 Plus arrangement, it does not allege that the shares or the proceeds from their sale were his in the  
9 first place. Instead, Walker alleges that HPA and Barnett agreed that *Barnett* would use 40% of  
10 the money raised via 20% Plus to pay down (or pay off) the debt on the First Note. Dkt. No. 1-1  
11 ¶ 25. Walker does not allege that the proceeds were ever his to begin with, and the Complaint  
12 alleges the opposite: that the shares were not his directly, but that Barnett had promised to pay him  
13 out of the proceeds of their sale. *Id.* Under these circumstances, where Walker has not claimed to  
14 have owned the money that HPA transferred to Barnett/BE Holdings, Walker cannot maintain a  
15 conversion claim against HPA.

### 16 III. CONCLUSION

17 For these reasons, the Court GRANTS HPA’s motion. Dkt. No. 30. Plaintiff’s claims  
18 against HPA are DISMISSED with prejudice and the clerk is directed to terminate HPA as a  
19 Defendant in this matter.

20 Dated this 14th day of February, 2024.

21   
22

23 Kymberly K. Evanson  
United States District Judge  
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